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# Anderson announces 8.6% rise in student costs

by Marcy Darin

Besides being assured of death and taxes, Hope students can be fairly certain of a tuition hike each fall. Final figures released by the business office indicate a \$310 jump in total fees for the 1976-77 academic year.

The increase reflects an 8.6 percent rise in total student cost, bringing the overall payment to \$3,885. This figure includes tuition, room and board, and the activity fee, although William Anderson, vice president for business and finance, noted that board rates were calculated on the 21 meal plan. Charges for the other meal plans have not yet been fixed.

The projected increase, slightly

higher than this fall's 8 percent boost in fees, is necessary to offset "uncontrollable fixed rising costs," according to Anderson. Citing utilities as a prime example of a fixed cost, Anderson estimated that power was up some 50 percent from last year.

He added that a campus based primary power system, now in the blueprint stage, would lessen the financial burden, although savings won't be realized until 1981, the date projected for its completion.

The budget itself will undergo a 6.5 percent increase. Anderson explained that the new budget was fixed anticipating the same enrollment figures as this fall. "To date, applications are running on an even par with last year's," he said.

Unlike many institutions in the same collegiate bracket, Hope's endowment fund accounts for a relatively small chunk of the annual budget. However, some schools with higher endowment funds charge steeper tuition rates than Hope. Anderson pointed to the difference in faculty salary scales as a major reason for Hope's comparatively lower student costs.

It appears that Hope faculty members are paid less than professors at similar institutions. "Higher salary scales correspond to higher budgets," Anderson remarked. He added that the overall salary budget for Hope was increased 6 percent.

President Gordon Van Wylen stated that, "keeping the cost low

for the student" was a major policy objective, but that this goal must not jeopardize "the continuation of excellence in education," or fair faculty wages.

He added that the smaller salary scales might be compensated "in some way" by a

lower cost of living in Holland as compared to other college communities.

Van Wylen saw "pushing endowment" as one means to escape the financial squeeze. He also cited alumni support of the college, which he termed, "quite substantial already."

## Librarian challenges 'no tenure' decision

Social Sciences Librarian Carol Gavasso has "indicated an intention to file a claim" against Hope as a result of the Status Committee's recommendation that she be denied tenure, according to President Gordon Van Wylen.

There is "disagreement" between Gavasso and the school as to why she was not recommended for tenure, Van Wylen said.

According to Van Wylen, Gavasso believes she was discriminated against because of her sex, but he stated that the school had "legitimate reasons" for not granting tenure.

"We've tried to work with her to resolve this," he said, but would not go into detail as to what steps have been tried.

Van Wylen is confident that the school would win should Gavasso sue. "We think we're right." He added, "This will be vindicated in any action that is taken. We're prepared to use the courts to resolve it."

Gavasso declined commenting on the matter.

hope college  
**anchor**  
holland, michigan

Volume 88-16

Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

January 23, 1976

## Humanities hit hardest

## Employers seek fewer grads

by Terry Graham

Despite the encouraging words President Ford has delivered on the improving state of the American economy, many college graduates will discover that landing a job, especially one within their chosen field, is harder than graduating.

According to a recent news release by the American Council on Education, "An annual survey of employers indicates they plan this year to hire five percent fewer college graduates than last year, both engineering and business are expected to experience a two percent increase in the number of hirings. However, a 19 percent drop is anticipated for science, math, other 'technical' majors and a 12 percent decrease is seen for 'non-technical' majors, a category composed largely of humanities and social science majors."

Hope graduates have had better luck and guidance in landing jobs. A recent survey of 1975 graduates compiled by Myra Zuverink, director of placement, indicates that 65 percent of all education majors who registered with her office now hold fulltime teaching jobs, a 15 percent edge over the same category on a national level. Of the 140 non-education majors who responded to the survey, 108 have indicated that they are placed and not looking further.

According to Zuverink, "A job hunter stands a much better chance if he or she is willing to relocate and begin in sales. The fact that the job market changes so often, means that a liberal arts graduate is in good shape for any openings higher up on the pay-scale, since companies, especially large ones, will look at their own employees' qualifications first and they've had a chance to look at

your performance record.

"People with a liberal arts education have proved to be better equipped to handle any overall situation due to the diversity of their studies."

Much of the problem stems from a lack of information. Women are slow to enter promising fields because they're unaware of their options. The demands of the job market have changed, while people remain unaware or unimpressed with these changes.

For this reason, women at the freshman and sophomore levels are encouraged to enter any area typically reserved for men, such as business and math. The government is pushing businesses to hire women, but, employers are having difficulty finding women trained in accounting, business administration and engineering. A dual major, particularly accounting and computer sciences, is valuable as are related work experiences and good grades.

If you are a junior or a senior and too far along in your major to switch to a more lucrative one, Zuverink recommends getting in as many business courses as possible, "they can help."

The trick to landing a job is being systematic in your approach. She urges all seniors to register with the placement office at the beginning of the year. "We've had remarkable success placing people and we're qualified, able and willing to help with resumes, applications and interview techniques."

"You are in a position where you must sell yourself as a product to perspective employers. We provide counselling on how to go about the job hunt to help make the most of your qualifications. With the good reputation of this school, persistence and an improving economy, the chance of your job hunt being successful are quite good."



**A WIND-WHIPPED WINDMILL**—The elements have taken their toll on the windmill in Van Bragt Park on River Avenue. After months in disrepair the arms and holes in the walls of the structure are only now being fixed.

## Deteriorated windmill finally attended to

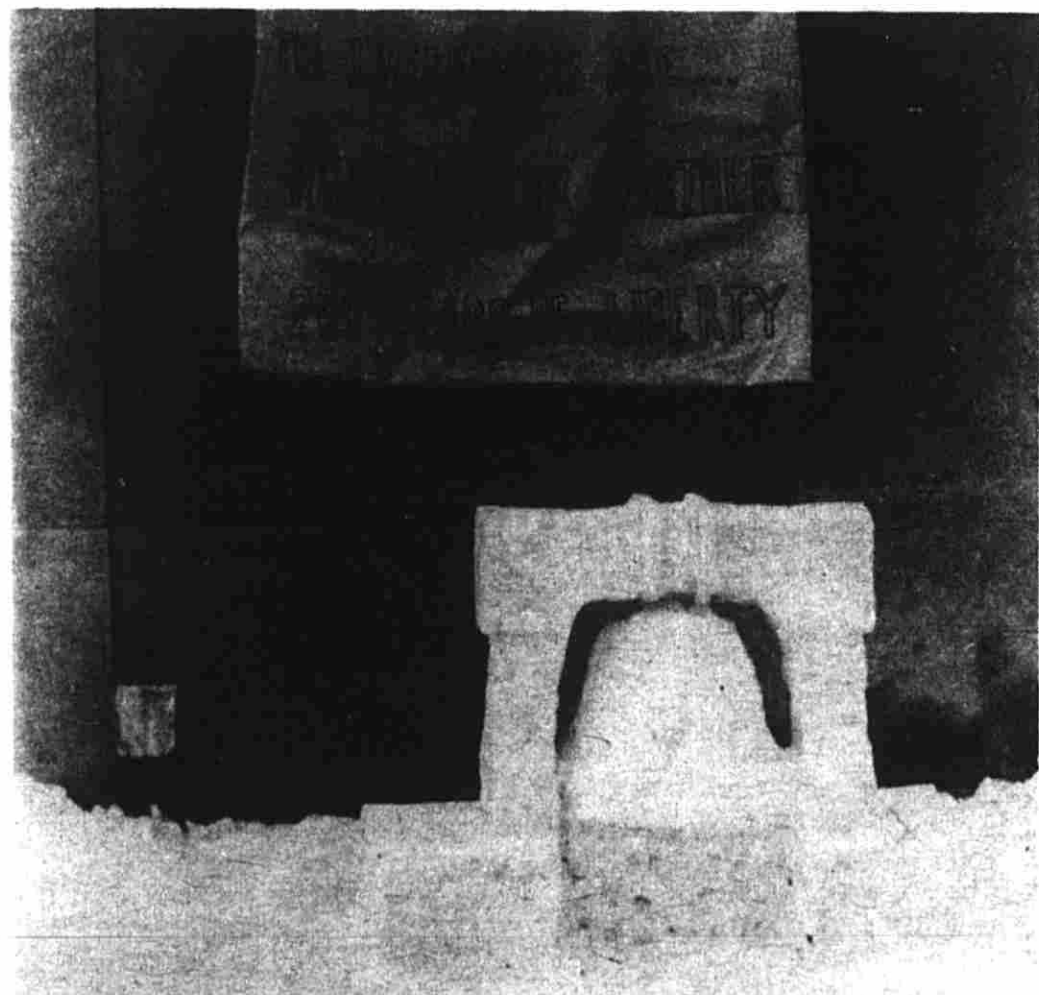
The large windmill at Van Bragt Park, one of the major tourist stops in Holland during Tulip Time, has been in a state of disrepair the last few months, although according to Park Superintendent Jacob DeGraaf, the city is now attending to it.

The 14-foot high windmill, which was at one time brightly painted and surrounded by tulips in the spring, has in the last year been allowed to deteriorate to the point where there are now large holes in parts of the wall, and the

arms of the windmill are broken.

When DeGraaf was asked about the problem, he said, "We are aware of the situation, and we are working on it at this time." Just how long the windmill has been broken he wouldn't say, but one Hope student recalls it being broken as early as last winter.

He also had no comment when asked why the windmill was allowed to deteriorate at all. He did say, however, that repairs would be completed soon.



**A 'SNOWBELL' EFFECT**—The Emersonian Fraternity earned first place for their entry of a snow Liberty Bell in last week's snow sculpture competition during Winter Carnival.



as it is in heaven

## Christian bicentennial

by K. Gary Hasek  
and Tom Westervelt

The birthday party has begun and everywhere the patriotic red, white and blue can be seen. Historical moments in America's history are spewed forth from the media to the public. Such events as the Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill and Paul Revere's ride are resurrected, so that we may all glory in our American heritage.

Was it so glorious? How do these events of revolution and freedom relate to the revelation of God in Jesus Christ and our appropriate reactions both then and now?

During the American colonists' revolt against the British crown, there was a group of peace-loving Christians living in what would later be known as Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

These Christians happened to be native Americans (Indians), who had accepted the Christian message via the missionary activities of a few Moravians, a small German Protestant peace church. The missionaries had come from Bethlehem, PA., with some Indians who were already a part of the faith, to establish Christian communities in the territory to the west.

These communities rose up and were given German names such as Gnadenhütten and Schoenbrunn. Many of those belonging to local tribes believed in the Saviour who was brought to them by these white men who served them in love unlike most others.

A school was set up along with the villages. Over 100 Indian children attended classes and read books which were translated into their own language. The church had 400 members who gathered together from all over the Tuscarawas River Valley.

The peaceful life they had did not last long however, for the white man's war soon intruded and both British and American forces were suspect of the other side using these "redskins" for spies.

The Indians abandoned their villages and moved north. One of the Moravian leaders was taken to Ft.

Detroit for trial by the British on suspicion of spying (he was later found not guilty) and American soldiers occasionally encountered them.

The final confrontation occurred on March 8, 1782, when about 90 colonial troops from Ft. Pitt arrived at Gnadenhütten where a group of Indians had gone back to harvest previously planted crops.

The soldiers made prisoners of the 96 Christians, held a mock trial and the next day, after the Indians had spent a night in prayer and singing, put them to death via gun, scalping knife and tomahawk. All but two young boys, who escaped, died.

Stories of glory and horror occur in every nation's history. The question for those who are responding to God's action in Christ though is how does one, indeed, respond.

Do we make God into a civil religion?

Should Christians support revolutionary movements today?

Were the Moravians more correct in their response than the colonists who fought with muskets for "liberty"?

What about revolution?

In Romans, chapter 13, Paul says, "Everyone must submit himself to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established. The authorities that exist have been established by God. Consequently, he who rebels against the authority is rebelling against what God instituted and those who do so will bring judgment on themselves."

Many conservative Christians have used this passage of scripture in opposition to political radicals of the day, but what of the "patriots" of 1776?

We need to think about such ethical questions so that we might attain a more clearly Christian perspective of the Bicentennial.

Perhaps the wisdom from Colossians 2:8 can lend some guidance. "See to it that no one takes you captive through hollow and deceptive philosophy, which depends on human tradition and the basic principles of the world rather than on Christ."

## Syndicated columnist to speak Thursday

Nationally syndicated columnist Garry Wills will speak Thursday during Community Hour in Dimnent Memorial Chapel.

Wills, author of the column "Outrider," will speak on "Thomas Jefferson and the Spirit of 76." Wills' column is carried by more than 50 newspapers across the country.

Wills' visit is being sponsored by the Cultural Affairs Committee.



GARRY WILLS

## Finn named chairman of theater festival

Donald Finn, assistant professor of theater, has been named to chair the Great Lakes Region American College Theater Festival. His chairmanship was announced at the 1976 regional festival hosted by Central Michigan University in M. Pleasant from Jan. 7-11.

Approximately 500 students

and faculty from Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio attended this year's festival which featured six productions selected to represent the region.

Finn served as the executive committee vice-chairman this last year and has been a critic-judge for festival entries for the last two years.

The Great Lakes region is one of 13 areas in the country presenting annual festivals. Seven productions are selected from these regional festivals to be presented at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. during the month of April.

## Museum buys McCombs art

A drawing by Assistant Professor of Art Bruce McCombs entitled "Staircase" was recently purchased by the Albrecht Art Museum in St. Joseph, Missouri, for the museum's permanent collection.

McCombs also recently received a purchase award at the State Biennial International Matmedia Exhibition in North Dakota for an etching entitled "Street Corner."

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## Rhythm and blues featured

## JBC Band to perform Fri.

Next Friday night the Social Activities Committee will present the JBC Band and Show. The seven piece band focuses on top rhythm and blues tunes.

SAC has indicated that the wings in the main theater will be cleared so that students wishing to dance may do so. General admission tickets will be sold for the seats in the theatre for those wishing to hear the JBC Band in concert atmosphere.

Advanced ticket sales will be held in the Kletz next Thursday and Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. They will also be sold in Phelps dining hall from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. next Thursday. Advance tickets will cost \$1 and tickets at the door will cost \$1.25.



RHYTHM AND BLUES—The focus will be on R & B next Friday when the Social Activities Committee presents the JBC Band and Show.

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What you should say is, "I'll drive you home." Or, "Let me call a cab." Or, "Sleep on my couch tonight."

Don't hesitate because your friend may have been drinking only beer. Beer and wine can be just as intoxicating as mixed drinks.

And don't think that black coffee will make him sober. Black coffee never made anyone sober. Maybe it would keep him awake long enough to have an accident. But that's about all.

The best way to prevent a drunk from becoming a dead drunk is to stop him from driving.

Speak up. Don't let silence be the last sound he hears.

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# Student reflects on experiences at Oak Ridge

by Margie Johnson

What does the Manhattan Project and Hope have in common?—senior Sally Brennan, who has returned to Hope after completing a semester of research at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the first atomic weapon was built.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory is the location of Union Carbide's Nuclear Division for the Energy Research and Development Administration, a government agency.

Brennan worked in their biology division doing "a study of the expression time in the induction of mutations by ethyl methane sulfonate in Chinese hamster ovary cells, under the direction of Dr. A. W. Hsie."

As Brennan explained, she was "studying the expression time of cells treated with a mutagen chemical, seeing how long the mutations take to become evident."

She described Oak Ridge as "a very impressive set up." The people Brennan worked with were "all highly intelligent and quite outstanding in their field."

"I just went for a change, to work on research not available here," Brennan said. The Oak Ridge Science Semester is sponsored by the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Great Lakes Colleges Association. It functions to place students in laboratories with research scientists to work on individual and group research projects.

"The project was divided into three areas: research, seminar and lab work. We each taught a seminar class.

"I spent 35 to 40 hours a week in lab work. I worked hard because I chose to work hard. A lot depends on whom you are working for and their ideas." Brennan's studies culminated in the writing of a research paper.

One of the more memorable aspects of her work, according to Brennan, was the security badge she was issued. "Those are the kind of things that impress you," she stated. "It even measured radioactivity."

Brennan said, all in all, that it was a worthwhile learning experience. "I guess I became more oriented on my vocational goals, what I will do after I leave."



ANOTHER MADAME CURIE? Student Sally Brennan had the unusual experience of doing research with radioactive materials during her semester at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

## Routley to speak Fri. at Seminary

Dr. Erik Routley, theologian and hymnologist, will speak Friday, Jan. 30 at Hope and at Western Theological Seminary.

Routley is a Fellow of the Royal School of Church Music, and served as minister of St. James' Congregational Church, Newcastle upon Tyne, England. He has also lectured on hymnology at the Royal School of Church Music.

Routley will speak at 11 a.m. in Mulder Chapel, Western Seminary, and at 2:30 p.m. in Wichers Auditorium.

## Harpsicordist to give concert Feb. 2

The music department will present harpsichordist John Hamilton in concert Monday, Feb. 2 at 8 p.m. in Wichers auditorium of the Nykerk Hall of Music.

Hamilton is professor of music at the University of Oregon at Eugene.

The recital will include Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck's "Chromatic Fantasy" and Bach's "Goldberg Variations."

Born in a Colorado mining village and with first musical studies in Oregon and Eastern Washington, Hamilton is a native of the American West.

His early career as pianist culminated in scholarship study with the late Olga Samaroff-Stokowski, in Philadelphia and New York. Hamilton's academic degrees are in physics and in music.

## Update—New Morning

# Out of business, no regrets

"Between school and the store there just wasn't enough time to do justice to either one" is the main reason cited by senior Stew Galloway for his decision to close the doors of New Morning.

Currently engaged in a going out of business sale, Galloway is sorting through the factors that made his venture somewhat less than a booming success. Location was one of his main problems. "The location is a summer location and I opened at the end of the summer," Galloway said.

Although large profits were not quickly made, Galloway does not consider the store a financial failure. "I didn't know what to expect. I hadn't expected to make money for at least a year anyhow. I sold enough to pay the rent and I was able to triple my inventory," he said.

Running the store proved to be a learning experience for Galloway. "I learned how to talk to people in general and business people in particular; it was a good introduction to business."

Galloway's experiment in shop-keeping has also shown him procedures to avoid the next time. He had problems, for example, as a result of putting too much money into his stock and keeping too

little ready cash in the bank. "You need to keep some cash on hand. Otherwise, if a wholesaler comes along with a good deal you have to pass it up," he said.

Although only in business for five months, Galloway got a taste of every phase of business, including shoplifting. "I didn't have any real problems, but there was a ring and a few other small items stolen," he commented.

When Galloway began his business, he resented government's insistence that he collect its taxes. Now that he's ending his business, he still is not getting along well with government. The point of contention is a state law that

requires a business to obtain a license to go out of business at a fee of \$50.

"It's just one more of too many regulations that I have to comply with. Why should I have to pay to stop doing something. And the city clerk's office was no help at all. They couldn't tell me what the money is used for or why the law was written," he said.

Despite the disappointment of days with no customers, Galloway has not given up on free enterprise. "Maybe in two years or so, when I'm not in school and I have enough time, I'll try it again," he said.

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# Independent spirit reaches American music

by Jim Lampert

At this point in the year, with all the happenings that have gone on so far, it would be pointless to try and explicate all the different types of music which America has brought forth. Despite all that foreign countries have brought to American ears, the one main point that must be said is that America has a rich musical heritage behind it in the 200 years she has been in existence.

Any student of history could give the details in what would probably turn out to be a shorter and more concise document. This will be only one person's view of what has been said, and the manner in which it has been said.

This past week-end, Winter Carnival was patterned on the theme of "1776." Obviously. What a lot of people didn't realize was that in 1776 there was not only a war going on but a whole new way of thinking. This new school of thinking in the colonies, let's call it "independent" thinking, also had a large effect on the music which was being written and the way it was being done.

George Britton, schooled in the revolutionary instrumental style of music, brought this out during the carnival. His music and instruments showed the freedom which people thought about in the days of the revolution.

Instead of the more traditional hymns and folk-songs of their native countries, the early men and women of America began to write songs about the new country, laying in a foundation of



GEORGE BRITTON

"pro-liberty," "anti-monarchy" thought which eventually led to the slave ballads and then to the Pete Seeger-Woody Guthrie era which we still sing today.

Britton showed his Dutch-Irish roots in the "old-country" tunes which he was brought up in. From there, he expanded and brought out the more familiar songs of the post-revolution era, and then went farther and got into some ballads

and songs which expressed the feelings of the new nation in its growing stage. This is the framework which can be followed throughout America's 200 years.

As the country started growing, songs were written about the heroics and fights which ensued during that period. Once the new nation was established, songs began to come out about the social and political problems of the day.

Now take this diagram into the post-WW I and WW II era and you will find the same thing happening. As the country came out of those terrible days, patriotic songs began to work their ways into the musical limelight.

As the country began to wind down and get back to "normal" the songs took on a different air of dissent and change. Call it a vicious circle, call it a chain of events, call it what you will; the fact remains that American music is only as fickle as the people who write it, and the people who write it are only the voices of the American people.

The music that Britton played is not as important as the content which was enveloped inside. The songs of the home and hearth, the family tunes and outdoor work tunes, and the songs of joy and relief for a place to live are what Britton sang. Revolutionary songs, while being involved with showing the greatness of the new country, were also written to express the need and love for the family circle, an important part in the bringing up of a young country.

Just imagine if the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth Rock and had started fighting amongst themselves, there might not be any country at all. Without the closeness of the family, the new people would disperse and die off quickly. Songs from all eras of American history have been written about the family, and even today's songs reflect that same need for a unit to hold together the sanity of a young couple.

The different styles of music which America has experienced have played a large part in the formation of music today. The old songs of the south, the spirituals and ballads of those lazy days on the plantation, and the industrial songs of the citified north have brought forth the mediums of jazz, rock and swing which performers are using today.

Think of the slaves and the songs they sang, and you have the basis for the blues. Think of the steel mills and factories of the

north and you have the basis for the rock/swing era. Think of the fast pace of the west and the open prairie lands and you have the formation of the folk and country music. Each area has its own distinct notch in the music stick. Each notch is another reason to be proud of America's music, whether it be Joni Mitchell or Grand Funk.

With this deep cultural heritage invested in our musical history, why then is it that America has relied upon other countries' music to keep its charts filled? The answer may lie in the thought that America, through its policy of "open-arms" politics, has welcomed new ideas and influences in order to enhance and teach the American artists, and also to enlighten other countries in our styles of music. It may be that in this bicentennial year American artists may become more frequent names on American music charts. Hopefully.

George Britton's display of American roots in music did help to spur a new flame which is engulfed in basic revolutionary ideas. The thought of freedom at any cost is nice, even possible, but it will take more than musical people to pull it off. In order to fully gain that which we want, the only way is to make sure everyone knows about it. Maybe the musical people can pull it off. After all, who listens to more music than the kids of America?

## Japanese art on display in DWCC

An exhibition of Japanese art is currently being displayed in the DeWitt Cultural Center art gallery through Feb. 14.

The collection of "Ukiyo-e" woodcut prints is made available for exhibition by Kalamazoo College.

Representing the work of 16 Japanese artists, the prints cover a variety of subject matter ranging from portraits to landscapes.

## Seek 'increased awareness' Latino Week events planned

"Our main goal is to appeal to the Hope campus in order to increase awareness of the Latino culture," states Senaida Mascorro, coordinator for the events of Latino Experience Week. This week's events are the product of

organization by the Latino Club, whose time has been concentrated mainly on planning this special week.

When asked about the success of clubs such as these at Hope, Mascorro replied, "Hope has and

is willing to offer the opportunities necessary for organizing such clubs, but the rather conservative atmosphere here and around Holland has not been helpful in adding to the effectiveness of our purposes."

The Latino Club, organized about five years ago, has not played an active role at Hope. Still, the club receives community support from groups such as Latin Americans United for Progress and Help Our Youth.

A very important part of these events is the hope that not only Hope students, but also the visiting seniors today will be affected by the goings-on of Latino Day. The Latino Club would like to show that minorities can become a group and fit into the Hope atmosphere.

Highlights of this week are tonight's Mexican Dance and the serving of more traditional, rather than "Americanized" foods such as molé or arroz con pollo. In more ways than one, it is hoped that Hopeites will be given a taste and perhaps a better awareness of the Latino Culture.

## Symphonette to tour England and Scotland

Hope's Symphonette will take a three-week concert tour of England and Scotland in May. The overseas tour is a first for a Hope instrumental group and will replace the spring tour taken annually by the Symphonette in the U.S.

"I have been interested in this project for a number of years. However, while traveling in Europe I heard many American school groups which did a disservice to the standard of music we have in this country. As a result I was determined to wait until we had a group which was truly outstanding before taking them abroad. This year I think we

have that group," said Robert Ritsema, director.

The Symphonette will leave by charter flight May 9, and return on May 30. Included in the tour will be concerts in several cities in England and Scotland and opportunities for sightseeing. The program will consist of many pieces written by American composers to honor the Bicentennial, as well as standard orchestral pieces.

Symphonette members have been active in a number of fund-raising projects to help defray the cost of the trip and are planning several more projects for the spring.

## Pianist Diane Walsh to give concert Tues.

Hope's Young Concert Artist's Series will present pianist Diane Walsh this Tuesday at 8 p.m. in Dimment Memorial Chapel. Admission will be \$1.

In 1975, Walsh won two competitions, first prize of the Munich International Piano Competition and the highest prize in the first biennial Mozart Competition in Salzburg, Austria.

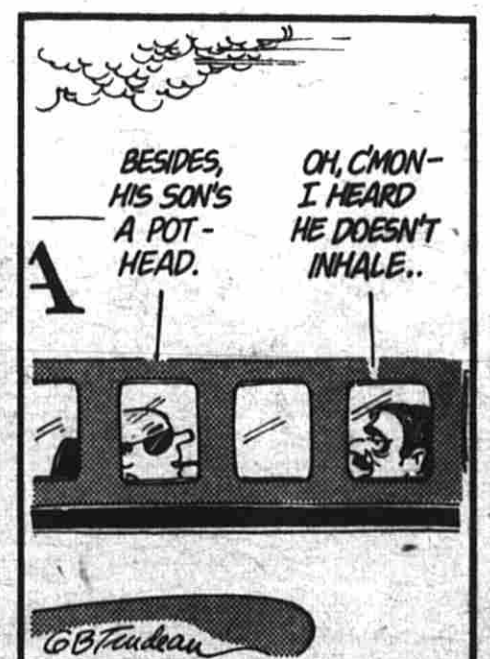
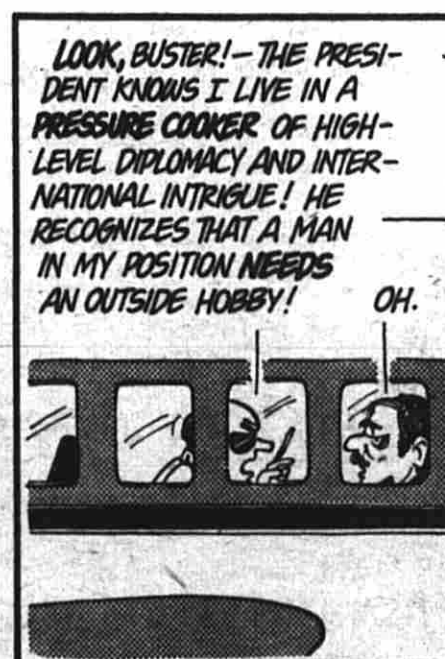
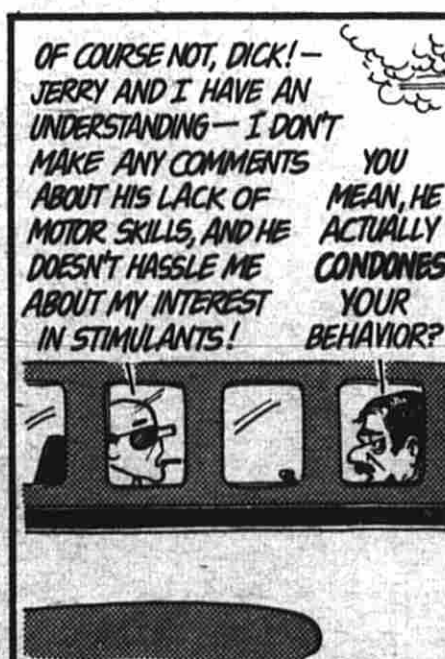
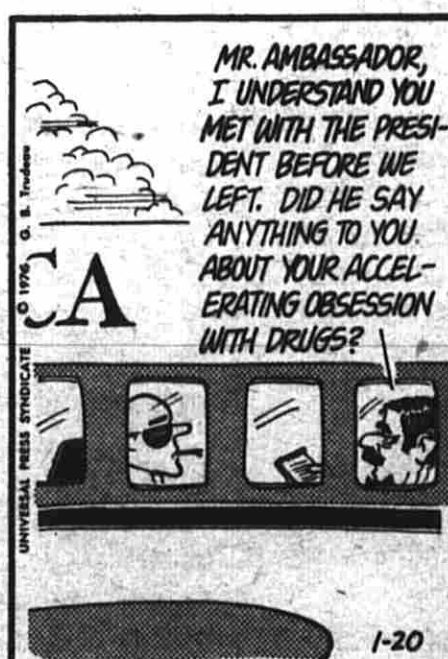
Born in Washington, D.C., Walsh, age 25, began piano studies at the age of four. She is a graduate of the Juilliard School, where she studied with Irwin Freunlich.



DIANE WALSH

doonesbury

by garry Trudeau





## a century of hope

1923

\*True to the traditions of good journalism, the anchor in 1923 came up with a list of improvements needed on campus. Some of the proposals the paper supported were giving credit for music courses, building a central heating plant for all campus buildings, and implementing a point system for extra-curricular activities. According to the point system, the various activities would be rated according to their "value and importance." By participating in various activities a student would be awarded points and would have to earn a given number of points before being allowed to graduate.

\*It seems students have never been satisfied that higher education teaches them what they want to know. A 1923 editorial lamented, "Professors' chief aim seems to be, not to stimulate thot (sic), not to satisfy the all-inclusive desire to know, but merely to insert the content of the subject at hand, bodily, as it were, in the brain of the student. Many questions are cast aside on the plea of irrelevance . . . Shall we continue to let ourselves be subdued with a lot of predigested, spoon-fed, unpractical knowledge as an excuse for education? Do we want the next generation to be led along the same standardized, fenced-in roads of thot? Think it over."

\*You know how we always hear how pure and innocent the thoughts and actions of our parents and grandparents were? A 1923 headline read, "'The Climax' is Coming Tuesday."

\*1923 was a dry year, and the anchor was all for it. In an editorial supporting prohibition students were told, "It's up to the educated class to keep the



**TIMES DO CHANGE**—The average college football team has taken on quite a different look from this 1923 squad of Flying Dutchmen.

sentiment of the masses turned to the good of America."

\*"The Inquisitive Reporter" was a regular feature in the 1923 anchor in which every week four persons picked at random were asked a given question. "How can the anchor be improved?" elicited suggestions that it "kindle in studentry the true Hope spirit" and "cut out for a while all the 'puppy love' stuff."

\*The idea that advertising by physicians is unethical was yet to come in 1923. The anchor ran weekly advertisements for general practitioners and "Chas. Samson, M.D., eye, ear, nose, throat and headache."

\*And, an ice cream sundae only cost 15 cents.

## Cast list announced for theater production

The cast for the theater production of Cole Porter's musical, *Anything Goes*, has been announced and is to be presented Feb. 26-28 and March 3-6.

This romantic musical comedy features such Cole Porter favorites as "Friendship," "I Get a Kick Out of You," "It's De Lovely," and the title song "Anything Goes."

Director Donald Finn's cast includes Richie Hoehler as Billy Crocker, Lynn Berry as Reno Sweeny, Beverly Kerlikowske as Hope, Dave James as Moonface, Paula Archer as Bonnie, Harry Caramenos as Sir Evelyn, Sarah Koeppel as Mrs. Harcourt, Paul Shoun as Whitney, John Hill as Bishop, Bill Lawson as Chief Steward, Phil McCullough as the Reporter, Russ Kupfrian as the Cameraman.

Also included in the cast are Lois McConnell as Ching, Wendy Smith as Ling and the four Angels, Amy Mills, Joan Rieck, Kristi Droppers and Glenyce Russcher.

Others appearing in the play are Gene Sutton as Purser, James Taylor as the Captain and the following dancers: Patricia Bates, Lindsay Daly, Lynne Jennings, Carolyn McCall, Dean Campione, Russell Curtis, Robert Fraser and Michael Smit.

## May Term study courses offered

May term study tours to England will be described to interested students at a meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 27. At 3:30 p.m. in Room 205 of Lubbers Hall. Dr. David Clark, associate professor of history, and Dr. Barrie Richardson, professor of economics and business administration, will present information about their three-week study tours.

Richardson's course is entitled "Management—British Style" and will make it possible for students to visit managers of public and private firms, government leaders, as well as museums and galleries in and outside of London.

Clark's course on "British and American Democracies Compared" will deal both with the historical background as well as the contemporary reality of English democracy and its contrasts with ours.

## Participate in Bach Festival

Five Hope students will participate in the Bach Festival Young Artists' competition at Kalamazoo College this Saturday. Participating will be pianist David Whitehouse, pianist Doug Van Den Berg, soprano Priscilla Bartels, organist Alfred Fedak, and flutist Judy Cook.

# May Term offerings—experience realms of ?

by David Boersma

Not every course proposed to the curriculum is adopted as part of the academic schedule. Here are some courses that didn't make this year's May Term line-up.

**ART 220: Fundamentals of Finger Painting:** Using their own fingers, students will examine formal techniques of this delicately handled art form.

**ART 344: Intermediate Finger Painting:** Extension of Art 220, with an emphasis on the use of toes. Some principles of paste-eating will be explored.

**ART 395: Art and American Culture:** Seminar on social impact of coloring books. Prereq: Instructor's consent and a box of 64 crayons.

**BIOLOGY 270: General Plant Care:** Study of various methods of plant care. Emphasis on topics of conversation while talking to plants. Good oral hygiene stressed.

**BIOLOGY 354: Topics in History:** Attempts to answer why so many history majors enroll in this course. Prereq: Colonial American Life.

**BIOLOGY 450: Special Topics:** Incorporating basic concepts of physiology, this course will address itself to the advantages

of man learning to walk on all fours and using guttural speech.

**CHEMISTRY 100: Kiddie Chem:** Introductory course for dolts.

**CHEMISTRY 340: Physical Alchemy:** Examines basic modes of spinning hair into gold.

**CHEMISTRY 495: Advanced Magic:** Intensive study of structural relationships among bat wings, toad tongues and fingernails. (same as PHYSICS 495)

**COMMUNICATION 230: Principles of Megaphone Use:** Theory and practice of lip approach and handgrip on various megaphones. Closed to Cheerleaders.

**COMMUNICATION 301: Ventiloquism:** Students engage in voice-throwing techniques with aid of programmed monologues. Gifted students may attempt speaking while sucking eggs. Dummies supplied.

**COMPUTER SCIENCE 222: Data Hiding:** Basic methods of erasing memory banks are analyzed. Some time will be spent on COBOL language, particularly verb tenses.

**ECONOMICS 325: Money:** A detailed look at the history of money, with particular attention paid to its effect on the growth and present condition of wallets. Fee: \$500.

**ECONOMICS 499: Dollar Deflation:** Thorough study of greenback's dimensions, stressing a use of the metric scale.

**EDUCATION 230: Enforcement of Discipline in Elementary Schools:** Examination of various means of punishment. This course covers methods of ruler-slapping, threatening facial gestures and construction of dunce caps.

**EDUCATION 400: Special Topics:** Seminar on gaining tenure. Points emphasized will be modes of boot-licking, rump-kissing and begging.

**ENGLISH 118: Freshman Stu-**

**dies:** Introduction to creative thinking. Special emphasis on methods of sleeping, babbling and other neat things. Not counted toward English major or much of anything else.

**ENGLISH 244: Contemporary Literature:** Intensive reading and evaluation of current writers who belong at literature's main table, and what will be served.

**ENGLISH 492: Senior Seminar:** Seminar on the Inklings. Special emphasis will be placed on Tolkien's obsession with hair, Lewis' choice of shirts and Williams' lack of dental floss.

**FRENCH 110: Introductory French I:** Audio-lingual course designed to develop four skills: kissing, wine-tasting, swearing, and ordering pie with ice cream.

**GEOLOGY 203: The World of Rocks:** Analysis of which rocks skip best across water.

**GERMAN 110: Introductory German I:** Audio-lingual course designed to develop discipline. You will enroll!

**HISTORY 225: The Age of Caesar:** This course will examine the impact of the Caesars on such fields as dress-making, salad preparation and month-naming.

**IDS 440: Probing Hands:** Loosely structured course investigating ways of sexual petting. Means of removing bras with one hand will be stressed.

**LATIN 210: Latin Culture:** Readings in translation of various Latin authors. Included will be Augustine, Anselm, and Ricky Ricardo.

**MATH 138: The Number System:** Introductory course on the formation and printing of numbers. Students will be asked to pick a favorite digit and prepare a report on it.

**MATH 275: Advanced Counting:** Intensive research into the problem of using big numbers.

Methods of multiplying with one's fingers will be explored.

**MUSIC 184: Beginning Humming:** Study of essentials of throat tone and lip control.

**MUSIC 200: American Instruments:** Detailed look at the mastery of playing the spoons, saw blade, and rubber band. Advanced students may progress to playing Good & Plenty boxes.

**MUSIC 355: Wagner and the Tradition of Whistling:** Styles and development of whistling in Wagner's works will be examined, tracing it to the final maturation with the use of yodeling in "The Ring."

**POLITICAL SCIENCE 318: History of American Craft:** Detailed look at U.S. philosophy of "second to none" in the field of crime. Fee: \$200.

**PSYCHOLOGY 333: Motivation Theory and Snacks:** Advanced work dealing with homeostatic motivational problems, theories of aggression, and achievement set against a background of tasty cuisine expertise.

**RELIGION 340: Approaches to God:** Study of various golf shots set within a theological framework. (same as Phys. Ed. 340.)

**RELIGION 480: Special Topics:** Seminar on proper handling of collection plates. Various methods of holding and passing will be examined. Special attention given to wrist development.

**SOCIOLOGY 220: Changing Populations:** Study of social impact of wig salesmen in connection with population displacement.

**THEATER 210: Principles of Operation:** Exploration of basic knowledge in popcorn production and luminous wall clock installation.

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# The unfinished revolution— a free, democratic economy

by Randy Barber

Reprinted from Common Sense, a publication of the People's Bicentennial Commission

A recent article in the *Boston Globe* dramatically emphasizes a major area of our "Unfinished Revolution":

"A new concept in plant maintenance will be introduced at Logan International Airport's new, \$45 million South airline terminal scheduled to open this fall... The airlines are taking a system approach to maintain it. Nothing will be left to chance. Even the electrician will be instructed what tool to use for a specific task, how to do the work, and given a time limit for each job undertaken. Under this approach, the guesswork will be taken out of the jobs, irrespective of the trade involved. The system is predicated on each employee producing 6½ hours work each 7½ hour shift. Guaranteeing this output will be a monitoring system."

The most radical idea set forth by the American Revolutionaries 200 years ago was that of popular sovereignty. Writes Josiah Quincy, "The People, I say, are the only competent judges of their own welfare." In a world dominated by monarchs and nobility, they fought for the proposition that they were capable of making decisions, for themselves, on the issues affecting their lives. They believed that democratic control of institutions would produce the most good for all.

Today, instead of kings, crown

princes, privy councils and court jesters, we are ruled by chairmen of the board, executive vice presidents, boards of directors, management consultants and the ever present advertising and public relations experts. With flow charts, stop-watches and lobbyists, they manipulate and shape the direction of our economy, our government and our society.

In the two centuries since the founding of this country, the giant business corporation has become the most powerful force in American life. The bulk of our citizens spend eight hours a day, five days a week, fifty weeks a year as cogs in the corporate machine. Over \$25 billion a year is spent to inundate us with advertising, while the marketplace is so dominated by corporate giants that, according to the Justice Department, consumers lose \$80 billion a year in buying power because of monopolies.

Corporate lobbyists draft legislation and spend millions ensuring its passage. Our government has been shaped in the corporate image with business lawyers and executives holding most important positions. Our great universities have become little more than subsidiaries of the corporation, supplying them with both research and personnel. As it is for the electrician at Logan, the modern business corporation sets the rules by which our society operates.

The corporation's inherently undemocratic nature has an enormous effect on each of our lives. Nowhere is this more evident than at the workplace where faith in people and respect for their individuality reaches a low

ebb. People become mere extensions of the organization, the machine, in jobs that are both demeaning and dehumanizing.

Applied technology and "scientific management" are the twin gods of the corporate workplace, where everything is geared towards greater productivity and efficiency. Their goal is to reduce work to the simplest and most controllable functions, in essence, to reduce people to nothing more than automatons. Even with computers, that "exciting and challenging new field," tasks have been categorized to the point that operators do little more than punch a few buttons.

The result of all this is to separate knowledge from work. There is no growth and no satisfaction. In a centralized, regimented and highly specialized organization, corporate managers isolate workers from their product and from any integral involvement in the production process.

Every move is calculated, every action prescribed. The bosses are Big Brothers and they are always watching. The Orwellian nightmare is already standard operating procedure in factories and offices throughout the land.

Of course, the corporate apologists will say that this is how our society has become the wealthiest in the world, and that this is how we produce goods in the least expensive way. I am reminded of Tories arguing that the taxed tea was actually cheaper than the smuggled tea that Bostonians insisted on drinking. But a question of principle was involved.

What does principle have to do with work? Perhaps a better ques-

tion would be, what does work have to do with society? Automatons don't make up society, but people do. The relationship between productivity and a country's material wealth is obvious. But the link between the nature of work and the health of a society should be no less clear.

The oft invoked work ethic holds that a positive attitude towards work is essential for the well-being of a nation. We constantly hear corporate and government leaders exhorting us about this. But how on earth is one supposed to have a positive attitude about a job that demands a robot, not a human being?

When people enter the workplace, they leave behind not only the Bill of Rights. They are forced to abandon their individuality, their creativity and, in many cases, their self-respect. If, over the years, many people have rejected "traditional" attitudes towards work, then perhaps this should be taken as a sign that there is something fundamentally wrong with the nature of contemporary work itself.

Its implications go far beyond the workplace. Workers are people, and people are society. The psychic costs of corporate industrialization are immeasurable. The attitudes and frustrations developed on the job are carried to the outside as well. They reappear as social relations.

Work, as Studs Terkel says, is violence, it is coercion. As a top General Electric executive puts it, the corporation is a "totally autocratic society." It should be no surprise that these dynamics are felt in the country as a whole. If people seem to lack a basic respect for each other, it is probably because they, themselves, are given none.

Could there be a link between the totalitarian nature of the workplace and the fact that, when asked, a substantial majority of Americans refused to endorse the Bill of Rights? Can we expect a country to be democratic when its citizens must spend half their waking hours inside a virtual dictatorship?

How can communities and political institutions be expected to function democratically when by far the most significant concentration of power is outside of any democratic control?

A society can be democratic only if its crucial institutions are popularly controlled. This is not simply a moral platitude. It is a necessity. A society that provides a system for equally shared power and responsibility is democratic. One that does not, is not.

A dictatorship may be the most "efficient" form of government, but it creates "intangible" and powerful dynamics that eventually destroy the fabric of the society and undermine the authority of the government itself. The same is true for the corporate structure.

What, then, is the alternative? The corporation, as its supporters are fond of reminding us, butters our bread. You shouldn't, they

say, bite the hand that feeds you. But wait a minute! What makes them so certain that this is the only way to organize our society? The corporation isn't divine. It isn't inevitable. It is a system of rules for production and profits. No more. No less.

The wealth, the technology associated with the corporation are produced by people. If they choose, they have the power to make and to change the rules. The question arises that is as old as humankind itself: Is there a better way of doing this? There is.

The next step in our "Unfinished Revolution" should, and I believe, will be the application of democratic principles to our economic institutions. People will become more valued than profits. Decisions will be made by those that are affected by them. By its nature, any attempt at a democratic economy will be an experiment intertwined with relevant political, social, economic and environmental considerations.

Workers will elect their managers who will be responsible to them, not to some group of anonymous stockholders. Communities will have a voice in industries that are their very lifeblood. The effects on our political system will be immense as the power of the corporate elite dissolves. We can only speculate on what this will mean for our society.

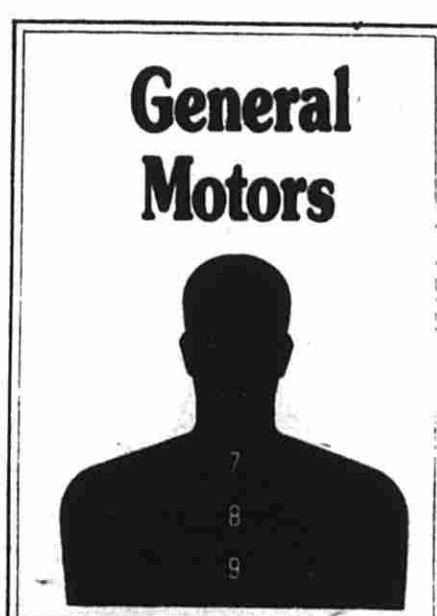
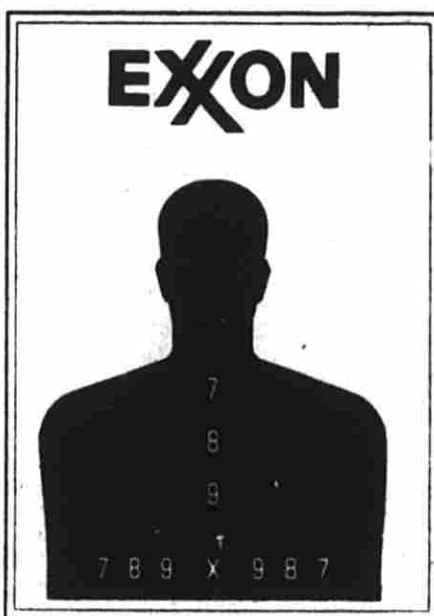
Today, an increasing number of people are looking for alternatives. Ones that will work. They have lost confidence in the present system and all of its institutions. They are resisting a system that treats them like robots.

In workplaces such as General Motors' Lordstown plant, they are saying, in the words of their United Auto Workers local president, "We're gonna do what's normal and we're gonna tell you what's normal... We're putting humans before property value and profits." Food co-ops, tenants organizations and worker controlled enterprises are already in operation. Their numbers are expanding. They offer but a glimpse of what is to come.

People are now working to develop community based and supported industries. New forms of technology are being explored that meet the needs of people. Democratic workplaces exist and are proving to be at least as productive as the old, corporate structure. There is a just and viable alternative. It is a democratic economy.

Obviously, the economy will not change over-night. But it may happen sooner than many expect. Americans are open to change and will respond to a movement that offers them positive and concrete alternatives. They want a society that is just. One that works. One in which they can take part.

People have a right to determine their own future and to have control over all institutions that affect their lives. The vision of economic democracy is just beginning to be seen. It will become much more visible before long.



**WOMAN AND HER BODY**—In a lecture Tuesday afternoon, Maxine DeBruyn spoke on keeping healthy and fit. Emphasizing proper exercise and diet, DeBruyn commented, "Look at what you've got; if you don't like it, change it."

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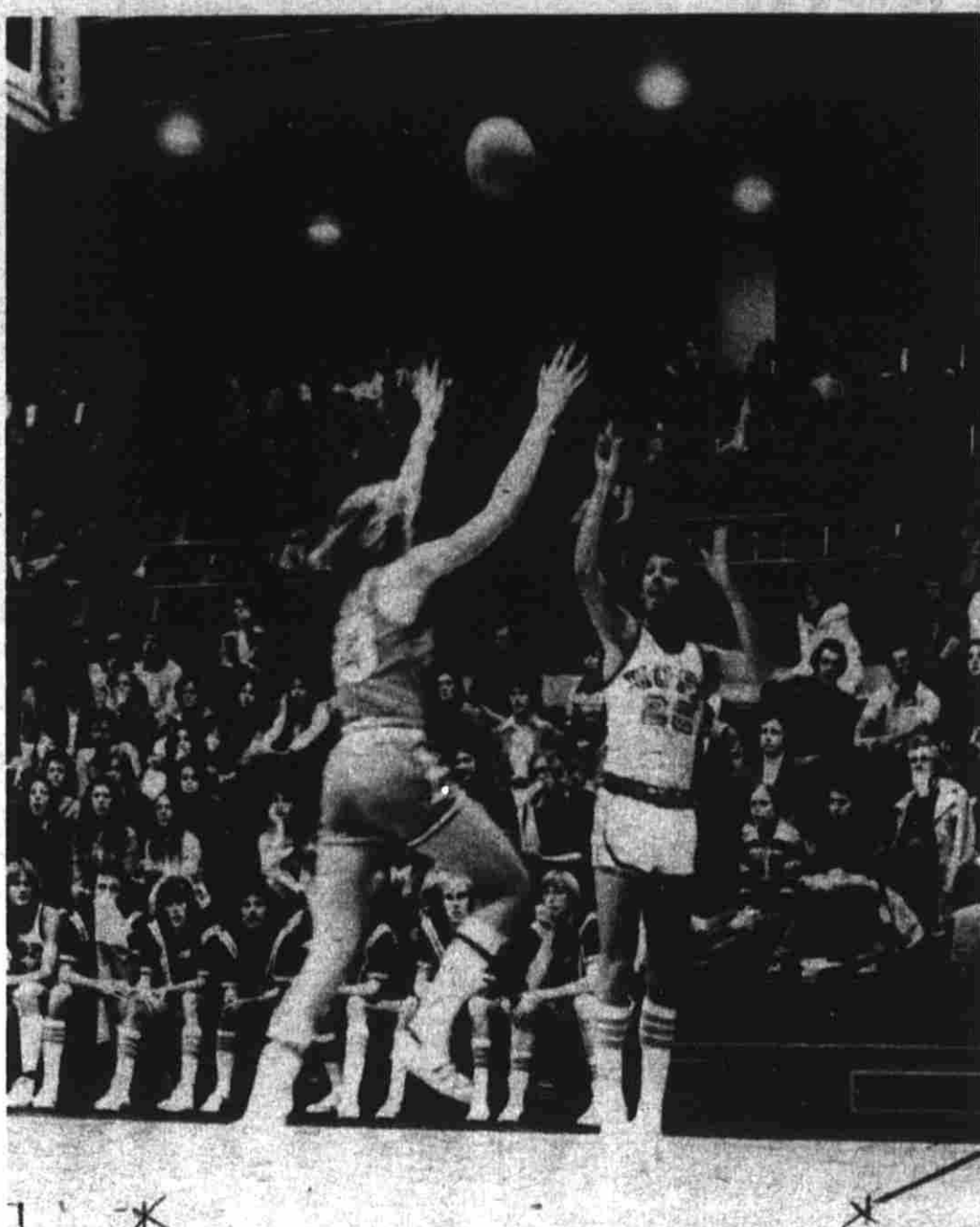
# Dutchmen win 1st MIAA victory of season

The Hope Flying Dutchmen made a tremendous second half comeback to down the Kalamazoo Hornets 72-71 Wednesday night for their first MIAA men's basketball victory. With ten minutes left in the game the Dutch trailed 63-55, but behind a suddenly aggressive Dwayne Boyce, the roared back to take the lead with eight minutes showing on the clock.

Trying to protect a slim 69-66 margin, Hope missed four straight times going down the floor and Kalamazoo recaptured the lead. The Dutch scored the final bucket with 33 seconds left in the contest.

When Mike Riksen missed the first shot of a one-and-one free throw with seven seconds to go, the Hornets called time to set up one last play. The shot was missed and the tip-in was not allowed as time had run out.

Chris Peterson, who fouled out in the final minutes, scored 20 points to pace the Dutch. Boyce ended with 15 while forwards Riksen, Dan Van Pernis, Jimmy Holwerda, and Wayne Van Dyke scored 31 collectively. Kalamazoo's Jerry Kessenich, fouling out with 3:39 left in the game, took top scoring honors with 30 points.



IT'S UP... IT'S GOOD! Dan Van Pernis fires from the side in Wednesday's narrow victory over Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo took control early as Hope's starting guards, Kevin Clark and Peterson, carried the Dutch, scoring 12 of the first 14 points. Hope took the lead briefly at 23-21 but, then the Hornets dominated, outscoring the Dutch 21-6 to leave the floor with a comfortable 43-33 lead at intermission.

The two teams played even up for the first ten minutes of the second half before Hope poured it on down the stretch. Over the final ten minutes of play the Dutchmen connected on 58 percent of their shots while the Hornets turned stone cold, hitting at a 13 percent rate. It was a bad night all around for Kazoo, as the Hope junior varsity squad ran over their opponents by a score of 73-56.

Last Saturday night the Hope roundballers dropped a seesaw affair to the Alma Scots, 72-68 for their second straight MIAA loss.

The teams traded buckets in the early going, before a Peterson jump-shot put the Dutchmen on top 9-8. Boyce collected his third foul at the 12:06 mark of the first half, but Hope held the lead for the remainder of the half, building it to as many as ten points before leaving the floor at intermission with a 35-32

edge.

Dan Van Pernis came out firing for the Dutchmen in the second half. He picked up 10 of Hope's first 12 points after halftime, and, as a result, the Dutchmen clung to their narrow lead. Alma countered the Van Pernis arsenal by working the ball inside to the high-flying Willie Dawkins.

With Dawkins figuring in the Alma offensive strategy much more in the second half than he had in the first, the Scots clawed back into contention. The lead changed hands three times in the middle stages of the second half, with Alma regaining the advantage 58-57, when a Tim Mohre jumper rolled in at the 7:36 mark.

The Scots never looked back after that, increasing their margin to as many as six points on several occasions. Hope fought back gallantly and did creep to within three points with just over two minutes remaining, but some clutch Alma free-throw shooting iced the Scots victory, a hard-earned 72-68 triumph.

Mohre and Dawkins paced Alma with 22 and 19 points, respectively, while Van Pernis with 24 points, including 18 after intermission, and Peterson with 19 led the Dutchmen.

## Dutch achieve best wrestling record ever

In a flash of quickness and burst of speed this year's Dutchmen have compiled the best record ever in Hope wrestling history. With a 4-2 record so far in the season, the matmen show signs of being able to come out near the top in the league.

As usual, Tom Bakes is polishing up the mats with the shoulders of opponents. Bakes has only lost once this season and he already has his sights set on the MIAA crown. Teammate Bart Rizzo is already on his way to an admirable season. Rizzo is a sophomore, wrestling at 150 lbs. and considered one of the toughest weight classes this year.

A powerful addition to the team this year in the heavyweight class is Tharlo Klaver. Having an undefeated season so far, he could end up as the toughest heavy-

weight in the league. Weighing in at 134 pounds is Mike Van Heemer, starting his first year with the Dutchmen. He has so far proven himself able to do the job.

As one of the team captains, Jimmy Cannon, a team strength at his 167 pound weight class, has done much for Hope's wrestling program through the years, being not only a winner on the mat but also a winner among his teammates. Other strong contenders are Brad Bose, Terry Fels, Todd Knecht, Tim Johnson, John Abe, Jim Bedor, Walter Kniowski and Paul Garmirian.

One reason for the success of the Dutchmen this year is due to the outstanding job that is being done by the new wrestling coach, Rich Vanderlind. A Hope graduate and past MIAA champ, Vanderlind has shown the ability to function well at a personal level with the grapplers and to inspire hard work and discipline which are the makings of a winning team.

The Dutchmen have a home match Jan. 28th (Wednesday) and encourage everyone to attend.

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from the sidelines

## An active striker

by Douglas Irons

He stands there, poised and ready, in deep concentration, but calm, relaxed and confident. Slowly he rocks forward, blending easily into a shuffle as the weight at his side smoothly moves down and back in a perfectly controlled arc. As he slides to a stop, simultaneously his right arm powers the ball down the lane, spinning and rolling right over the target spot.

Almost as if on command, it curls left at precisely the correct moment, at exactly the right angle. The ball slams into the pins. In a flurry of action, they scatter instantly, and are gone. Ponderously the great machine eases itself over the empty alley, and the red glow of the AMF crown silently notes what we already witnessed: Mark Lange has bowled another strike.

Making strikes is something Mark Lange does a lot of in bowling. In addition to his skill on the lanes, though, Mark has been the "mover and shaker" behind a lot of the activities and growth of bowling on Hope's campus.

It was Lange who had the DeWitt Cultural Center's alleys sanctioned by the American Bowling Congress, the official standards-setting bowling body in the U.S. He called the proper people, had them inspect the lanes as they were then, and worked with the maintenance department the whole month of May to bring the alleys up to ABC's par.

Mark is also currently one of those working on the lanes to keep them in good condition. Lange notes that on the average last year, the lanes were cleaned and oiled once every three months, compared to this year when they are done once a day.

Mark was also the driving force behind the student bowling leagues that were formed this year, and he had a few observations on them. "It's been pretty successful. We have a good league and have fun, which was what we wanted to accomplish. I'd hope that they will expand after I'm gone [Mark is a senior]. We held roll-offs Monday and Wednesday to conclude the first half of the season, so we'll start fresh next week."

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, in addition to helping to organize and activate programs for the bowling benefit of others, Mark Lange is a superb player of the bowling game.

The night I interviewed him, Mark was having one of those rare nights when he was reasonably happy with his bowling. When I appeared, he was in the process of completing a solid 241 game. In his second game, which I witnessed as his friendly opponent, he was incredible. Never out of the pocket (the target area for bowling), he reeled off



MARK LANGE

strikes in the first nine frames!

With only three more, he would have a perfect game of 300, the bowler's dream. Even Mark is human, however, and his first ball in the last frame left him with a 9-10 split, and a still outstanding line of 266.

Was this his best game ever? "I've rolled a 289, but I don't really count that, as I had four Brooklyn's [strikes where the ball goes to the "wrong" side of the headpin]." He's rolled a three game total of 713, an average of 238 per game, as his best ever over that span of games.

In the past six months, Mark has won about \$300 from various bowling tournaments on an amateur tour that he follows. He pointed out that he was in the money in five of the seven events that he played in. Does the future hold any pro bowling for Mark Lange? "Part time, maybe. Right now I'm aiming for med or dent school, which is going to take up most of my time."

Mark was almost apologetic that he has never won an official tournament for me to report on, but noted he did win the Zeeland Marathon last winter. What is a Zeeland Marathon? It was doing for fifteen hours what Mark Lange perhaps does and loves best: bowl.

### "Eat Less"

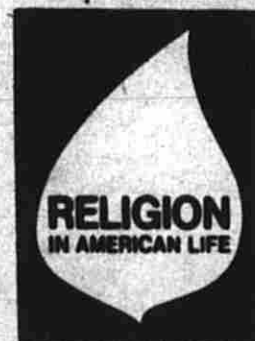
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